# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Fourth of July in Panama.

Santos Acosta, of Colombia, Appointed Minister to the United States.

#### PERUVIAN-CHILE DIFFICULTY

The steamship Suiding Star, from Aspinwall on the 4th instant, arrived at this port last evening. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Rising Star arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d instant. There was no disease of any kind at Aspinwall when the Guiding Star sailed.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Banquet in Guatemala on Queen Victoria's Birthday-Table of Exports-Travel in Nicaragua—Tribute to Minister Lawrence. PANAMA, July 4, 1868.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister gave a grand enquet in Guatemala on the 23d ultimo in honor of her Majesty's birthday. A recently issued table shows the comparative expert trade of the State for

1866-7, which is of some interest. The export of coffee in the year 1866 was \$384.936. while in 1867 it ascended to \$415,870. Sugar, which was exported in the former year to the extent of \$40,729, increased to \$75,963. Woollen manufactures were exported in 1866 to the extent of \$60,000, but in 1867 \$82,265 were exported. Gum elastic increased 1807 \$82,265 were exported. Gum elastic increased from \$16,660 to \$44,325, and cochineal from \$967,132 to \$1,065,047. The total exportation of 1866 was \$1,870,097, against \$1,996,450 in 1807. Of the exports of the past year England received by far the greater share, her portion amounting to \$1,241,208; while the United States received \$103,983; Spain, \$155,776; Prance, \$90,669, and Germany, \$58,194; California received only coffee alone, which amounted to \$88,296. The principal items of export are cochineal coffee, indigo, cotton, sugar, cocoa, hides and India rubber. There is nothing of importance from Honduras or Salvador.

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NICARAGUA.

The Porventr, organ of the Nicaragua Transit, says the iravel across the lake and on the San Juan river had been stopped, owing to some difficulties between the government and the Transit Company, but it expects the trouble would soon be settled.

The Senate and House of Representatives had reassembled to investigate certain charges brought by Mr. George Dewer against the Secretary of State, Señor Don Julian Vallo, when it was decided that there were no grounds for the charges made by Mr. Dewer. The Gaccia Oscial in alluding to the return to Costa Rica of the United States Minister, General A. G. Lawrence, pays a very high compilment to that gentleman, and says that his return to Costa Rica had given general satisfaction. The speedy departure of General Lawrence and his family from Costa Rica has been deeply regretted by the people of San José, as his arrival among them was appreciated.

#### COLOMBIA.

The Fourth in Panama-Proposed Fire Brigade-Departure of Minister Lawrence for the States-The Presidential Canvass-Proceedings in the Colombian Congress. PANAMA, July 4, 1868.

To-day comes in amid the roar of cannon from the United States flagship Powhatan and the sloop Cyane. The flags of different nations are waving from the respective consulates and from the gov ernment house; punch bowls are flowing over at the hotels; the United States Consul is determined to do the handsome thing, and there appears a fair promise of a gay and festive time generally in honor of the "day we celebrate." We will, however, be free from the buncombe speechees and military bands that usually combine to make the Fourth a nuisance in

The steamer Rising Star, from New York, reached Aspinwall yesterday, nearly thirty hours behind time, being deeply laden and having experienced heavy weather between Hatteras and the West

The Guiding Star did not do any better, arriving on the 30th-a full day late. The passengers of both ships left Panama for San Francisco on the evening

An attempt is to be made on Sunday to organize a volunteer fire brigade in this city to work the newly arrived fire engine. Although the idea is good enough, it will be rather difficult to carry it out successfully, as the youths of Panama are not so addicted to athietic amusements as those of New York, and a lounge in the hammock will always be considered a much more agreeable pustime by them than exercising their muscles over a fire engine in the broding sun. Besides, now that we have an en-

considered a much more agreeable pustime by them than exercising their muscles over a fire engine in the brolling sun. Besides, now that we have an engine, the question is asked, where is the water to come from? for though when the tide is in it reaches to the city walls, when it is out there is no water within a quarter of a mile of us that could be made available in case of fire.

General A. G. Lawrence, United States Minister to Costa Rica, is at present in Panama, and leaves today, on his return to the States, in accordance with Secretary Seward's instructions. If the General is as fortunate as the opponent with whom he fought the duel for which he has been recalled his punishment may not be as severe as it seemed to be at first. Prussia punishes her representative by recalling him from Washington and sending him to St. James. Probably Tresident Johnson may vent his wrath on General Lawgnee by withdrawing him from Costa Rica and bantshing him to Austria or some other vacant legation.

Taking of ministers reminds me of consuls, and leads no once more to ask what has become of our Panama Consul, General Kilby Smith? He was appointed to this consulate about fifteen months ago, came here in Angust and staid a couple of weeks, when he vanished from our view and has been no more seen among us since. It would not be asking too might of him to "put in an appearance" at least once a vag.

once a year.

Another whaler, the Greyhound, Captain Glifard, of New Bedford, has visited our harbor. She has been out twenty months and brings in 450 barrels of oil, which will be sent over the railroad and snipped from Aspinwall to New York. Some attention is now being directed to whaling in the neighborhood of the Gallapagoes islands and on the coasts near Panaron.

Panama.

The Fowhatan Captain McDougal, with Admiral Dalagren on board, arrived from Valparaise on the 2d inst., and will remain here a few days prior to returning south. The Admiral has his family on beauty.

Presidential elections continue to create a The Presidential elections continue to create a mitie excitement in the interior, and some slight trouble has occurred. In Panama everything is passing of quietly. If the authorities do not meddle to put in the government candistate there is little doubt Br. Amador will be elected.

There have been some terrific rain storms here during the past few days. Yestermay almost every house in the city was foundated.

Dates from Hogota are to the fin of June.
Congress closed its session on the lad of June.
The President, with consent of the Senate, has named as Ministers to the following legations—Don Jose Marrin Torres Caicedo to France, General Santon acosta to the United States and Dr. Teodoro Valenzaiela to the Southern republics.

nels to the Southern republics. House of Representatives before closing its riged the Executive to enter into arrange-ite the Church in order to settle the diff-provent existing between the national and Dr. Lorenzo Maria Laeras recently died in Bogota.

## PERU.

Active Measures of the Government-Conspiaters Arrested-Movements of the President Elect-Decrease of the Fever-General Mosquera-Business Prospects.

LIMA. June 22 1868.

The government at last appears to be awakening from the state of indifference regarding conspiracies and conspirators in which it had so long remained. Several days since the police arrested Colonel Mariano Cornejo, the Minister of War under Prado, and several other officers of high rank, conveyed them to the prison in Callao and there placed them in solitary confinement. The proofs of conspiracy against them were very strong, and, judging from their former proclivities and friends, their aim was to effect a revolution in favor of the fallen dictator. For some hours their fellow plotters in Lima were in a most disagreeable state of anxiety and fear, not knowing whether the details of the plot had been discovered by the government, and dreading that some of the unlucky captives might improve their position by becoming State's evidence. However, the prisoners remained silent, and the government made no further arrests, consequently the large circle of conspiritors dourishing in this lively city were relieved of their apprehension. The plots still actively progress, but the signs are that an im-

mense number of persons are endeavoring to elevate themselves by this means, and thus weaken the cabal. Your correspondent believes that a move-ment in favor of Prado will take place, but owing to the scarcity of that very necessary lever, money, he doubts if it will be attended with immediate or satisfactory/success.

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Although, owing to the difficulty in foreseeing events in this republic, it is far from certain that Colonel Balta will be the next President, yet he is actively engaged in taking stock of his possible dominion, and will, infany case, acquire a great deal of very valuable information. There are a number of industrial establishments of high importance in Lima and Calrao, erected and managed exclusively by foreigners. Among these may be numbered several very effective and well arranged foundries, which, by the way, do a capital business with the proprietors of the large plantations in the interior; a sugar refuery, which has not been so fortunate, owing to the prime cost of the material and the absence of protective duties; a very complete steam mill for the purpose of manufacturing doors and windows; several extensive flour and lumber mills, and others, in the words of the newspapers, are too numerous to mention. Colonel Balta has been amusing and improving himself lately by visiting these different establishments, and has manifested a great interest in their power, details, &c. From some of the remarks which he bas made it is angured that if he be President more favor will be shown to enterprising and industrious foreigners than that which they have hitherto received. This line of conduct naturally increases the popularity of Balta among that class of persons, and also goes far towards elevating him in the opinions of many of his countrymen.

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The great reform, however, upon which Baita is
determined, is the reduction of that standing army
which has always been more of a curse than a blessing to Peru. Instead of maintaining the present force
of ten thousand men, with the numberless officers
on the retired list yet with full pay, he proposes to
reduce the number to a very small figure, and it is
said will scatter the few remaining troops throughout the provinces, forming them into a species of
police, and storing all the arms not in use in the
arsenal in Lima. The disbanded troops would receive a certain portion of land and a small sum of
money, sufficient for the purchase of the necessary
implements, &c. This idea may prove to be utopian;
but if carried into effect it will surely prove to be
the most efficacious measure against the recurrence
of revolutions that any Peruvian President has yet
put in execution. From the dissatisfied and ambitious officers of the line proceed nearly all of the
schemes which have so bitterly afflicted this republic.

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It may be of interest to newspaper men in the United States to understand the manner in which the new government newspaper in this country is to be established. In the first place, the government appropriates a large sum of money for the expenses of building a suitable establishment, and then assigns very handsome salaries to the editors and staff. Then it enters the gubernatorial mind to compete with the newspapers of the republic, and on this account it is decreed that the paper in question shall receive all official and judicial intelligence first, and that no other newspaper shall publish any news touching the departments or the couris until it has appeared in the columns of the Peruano. It is then ordered that all the secretaries of the legations of Peru abroad shall send to this newspaper a fortnightly review of the political condition of the countries where they reside, thus making the position of secretary of legation rather unpleasant should the incumbent see fit to condemn in the columns of the official paper of his government the acts of the government near which he may be accredited. But the scheme is strongly opposed by the newspapers of Lima and the provinces. They would lose all the government and official advertisements, which naturally are a great source of income. They would be, in fact, compelled to suspend, having a rival that would publish news twenty-four hours in advance of their issue, and hence the opposition directed against the measure is becoming powerful. This is, however, but a decree of the present government. Should a Congress meet it would probably be rejected by a majority.

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majority. General Mosquera, well known in the United States, General Mosquera, well known in the United States, and now living in exile in this city, has been made the subject of several severe attacks by the newspapers of Chile. It is affirmed that the General has entered into a league with Peru and with the rebellious party in Ecuador to divide the latter between Peru and Colombia. The General has answered the charge by a most emphatic demail, and his thorough identification with the principles of republicans is too well known to allow a doubt of his innocence. Ecuador, though unimportant in a political or commercial point of view, is a thriving little republic, and is advancing steadily. Her chief town, Guayaquil, was well fortified by Peruvian engineers and Peruvian cannon when it was supposed that the Spanlards desired to carry out their amiable intentions against it.

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The yellow fever, fortunately now rapidly diminishing, has made frightful havoc in this capital and in Callao. These two cities contain a population, liberally estimated, of 150,000 inhabitants, and since the fever first made its appearance in January last fully 10,000 persons have fallen under its attacks. This would give a mortality of six and two-thirds per cent on the figures above stated. The magnitude of the pestilence can well be imagined from these data, and it is a question if New orleans herself can carry off the palm from Lima in this terrible record. Your correspondent would be very happy to receive accurate information regarding the ravages of yellow faver in New Orleans in the most fatal years—as a great deal of cutrosity has been manifested here concerning the comparative mortality in the two cities. The deaths are now

to receive accurate information regarding the ravages of yellow fever in New Orleans in the most fatal years—as a great deal of curiosity has been manifested here concerning the comparative mortality in the two cities. The deaths are now about ten per diem, and the cool weather and drizzling rain which we have doubtless go far in hastening the decline of the pestilence. The dead cart is, however, seen at all hours, and the spring wagons used for conveying the sick to the hospitals still pass through the streets. At hight it is particularly gloomy to see the processions conveying the sacrament to the dying heralded by the mournful chants of the cortege and the toilling of the bells.

Business, with the steady decrease of the fever, is becoming decidedly brisk. The demand is active for shirtings and all kinds of cotton and woolen cloths for the interior consumption, and with the reflux of the fashionable population from the watering place Chorillos, the shopkeepers-and merchants report a large sale of silks and the sarcenets so much used in this country. The goods from the United States which are most salable in this market are flour, butter, tar, heavy shoes, keroseue and tallow. Owing to the few American houses established here and the great number of English and Continental, the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the latter. Few American ships arrive at Callao, since for the last ten monits it has been impossible for them to obtain return freights for the United States, and in chartering for Europe English and French vessels have a natural advantage.

During the month of May 106 vessels left the port of Callao, and of these only six carried the American flag. Of course of this number the great majority were laden with guano, nearly 25,000 tons being exported in that month and 19,000 tons of shipping leit in ballast for other ports in order to obtain charters.

## CHILE.

Congress-Difficulties With Peru-Meiggs' Railway-Araucania-Arrival of the Japan-News from the Argentine Republic-General

VALPARAISO, June 10, 1868. The past fortnight in Chile has only been remarks ble for its excessive monotony and for the absolute dearth of items of interest. Congress proceeds actively with business, and, judging from the charac ter of its members, the country will derive very considerable benefit from its deliberations.

The government is opposed by a minority, but the elements composing that minority make it formidable. There are so many points where the administration has acted thoughtlessly and hastily, and where it is open to attack, that there can be no doubt but that its opponents will use their advantage strongly. When the debate on the budget takes place a very lively discussion is anticipated on the subject of the Rivière question. We then will be able to understand the causes which induced the government to place such implicit reliance and blind faith in a person who, not to speak strongly, was not at all favorably regarded by the community.

The Peruvian Chilean question will also be brought before the Congress, and the government will be obliged to produce all the documents, &c., relating to the proceedings in this rather serious affair. strong party in Chile very actively condemn the measures taken by the administration in this matter, and from the tone of the Peruvian press we see that the question is still agitating the public of the neighboring republics.

The general opinion here, however, is that the government will amply justify the steps taken; and the language of the Lima newspapers has been so

The general opinion here, however, is that the government will amply justify the steps taken; and the language of the Lima newspapers has been so violent and insulting in regard to Chile as to have greatly lessened the affection and esteem which, in spite of ancient prejudices, was beginning to be strongly leit for Peru. The alliance has been of great service in his respect, to the four contracting parties and the great opportunities which it afforded for a better acquaintance certainly went far towards cementing friendship.

We confidently believe that no difficulties with Peru will grow out of this matter, and every one here expects great things from the probable President elect of Peru, Colonel Balta. The work on Mr. Meiggs' railway in Peru must be very steadily progressing, judging from the activity displayed by his agents here. We observe that the offers made to laborers engaging for the railway are greatly improved. They will now receive sixty cents per day besides their transportation, board and lodging; they are, moreover, furnished with medical attendance and medicines and in case of need Mr. Meiggs gurabless to have a ghostly father always on hand. The peons required some advance in the terms officed to them, as the last reports from Islay, the port of entry, were fruly discouraging. The yellow fever—introduced by some troops returning to Arequips—had decimated the town. The doctor and apothecary were the first to fly from the pestilence, and nearly all of those who remained fell without hope of recovery. Among others, the British and French Consuls died.

It seems, however, that the government is strongly opposed to the departure of these laborers, and took by force a number of them from one of the steamers about saining for Peru. This caused a tremendous

hubbub, as it is clearly stated in the constitution that any Chilean citizen, not under any penal sentence, may absent himself at will from the re-

sentence, may absent himself at will from the republic.

From Araucania we receive the intelligence that the government proposes to open active operations against the rebel Indians in the coming spring. So far the efforts of the national troops have been fruitless in the endeavor to bring these savages to something like order or civilization. The forces to be sent will occupy a lorge portion of the Indian territory and will place the new settlements under a better safeguard from the incursons of the enemy than that which they at present possess.

Between the settlements and the "hunting grounds" of the Araucanians a large tract of country is found, which may be considered as a species of neutral territory. Here the Indians, when not employed in their occupations, roam and make savage war upon the almost unprotected settlers. This country is wonderfully fertile and productive, and the savages, though certainly rather primitive in their notions of war, show a degree of sound sense in wishing to retain it in their own possession. Fortunately the strength of these tribes will only permit a struggle on their part of short duration, and Chile may at some little sacrifice acquire a territory which will amply repay all of her efforts.

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On the 28th uit, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer Japan, Captain Bradbury, from New York to Panama, put into the port of Lota short of coal, having encountered very heavy weather during her passage. Her size and magnificence excited general wonder among the inhabitants, being the largest vessel ever in the port. Captain Bradbury was rather astonished at the manner in which a friendly vessel in distress is treated in these ports. After having taken his coal on board he discovered that the duty he was obliged to pay for entering the harbor amounted to \$435. This port duty was, of course, only intended for such vessels as trade on the coast, and it certainly was an injustice to require its payment from a ship driven into the port by stress of weather and destined to voyage in a different part of the world. The Japan left for Panama on the 1st Inst.

The French company proposing to run a line of steamers from this port to Panama intend beginning operations in a few months. An office has been already taken for their accommodation, and if they meet with success we shall be, in a measure, relieved from the English monopoly—uncomfortable and expensive—under which we now suffer.

ECUADOR.

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ECUADOR.

The Ambato question is yet likely to lead to trouble between Ecuador and Colombia, the jury having pronounced against the Colombians, who were victims of the Ecuadorians. It is to be hoped the respective governments will make a thorough and impartial investigation of the matter and prevent the serious consequences to which it is likely to lead if not amicably settled.

The yellow fever has broken out very severely in Portovicjo and Jipijapa.

Severe shocks of earthquake had been felt in the province of Tunguragua.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We have received dates from the Argentine Republic up to the 1st inst. The state of affairs there appears to be truly deplorable. The question as to the Presidential election continues to be the cause of serious disturbances throughout the country, but more especially in the northern provinces. It would be only guesswork to venture any assertion respecting the candidate who will obtain the prize. Their number is legion; yet General Urquiza appears to have most of the probabilities in his favor. Several provinces have declared for him, although there are others in armed revolution against him. Urquiza is the wealthiest man in South America. His estate comprises an entire province, and he has on previous occasions raised an army of 5,000 men from his tenants and supported it for nearly a year from his own resources.

From Paraguay we have nothing new. The gene-

and supported it for hearly a year from sources.

From Paragnay we have nothing new. The general feeling is very despondent in regard to the success of the allies against the noble little republic of Paragnay, and it may be that that heroic country will conquer after all. Certainly no more determined resistance than that of Lopez against overwhelming forces can be found in the annals of any nation.

Business is brisk. Freights for England and the Continent active. The United States steamer Nyack in next and will be thoroughly repaired. Continent active. The United States steam is in port and will be thoroughly repaired.

### THE TOMBS.

Citizen, as you swelter along the pavement of the metropolis in this weather, which seems to be an importation from a more torrid region; as you wipe the perspiration from your forehead with cambric and remove your Panama to catch the cooling influence of any stray breeze that the lazy wind may happen to send your way; as you move along at a subdued pace and mutter maledictions on the heat, the dust and the sun, pause for an instant and think that within a few footsteps of your pathway, immured within walls of granite that seem the jail of all liberty, are scores of human beings, male and female, who would willingly exchange lots with you; who would give up, without the hesitation of a moment, all they own of this world's goods to be with you and share with you the freedom and light of open day; who would sacrifice all, short of life itself, to be once more unshackled and at liberty to go whither they listed.

Pranklin, Centre and Elm streets, within the City Prison (or Tombs, as it is more familiarly known). dungeoned, celled and turnkeyed within its gloomy wails of Egyptian architecture are the unfortunates who would make the exchange referred to. Accused, indicted or sentenced, they are an unenviable gathering in these days when a life even of liberty has much in it that is uncomfortable. Hard is the lot of honest toil at such a time as it perspires in the biaze of noonday; but harder, oh, much harder is the lot of the prisoner—the felon and the criminal, who "still, small voice" that never ceases to speak.

A visit to the Tombs has, therefore, its lesson and its benefit. His would be a stony heart that could not feel compassion, and his an unreflecting mind that could not find contentment. The prisoners within the enclosure are not so numerous at the present time as they have been earlier in the summer, for the courts, which have just adjourned, performed the thinning out process very thoroughly by transferring many to more permanent confinement or setting others at liberty. What could be done to mitigate the condition of those remaining has been readily performed, and many a poor wretch whose narrow quarters have been ventilated, cleansed and whitewashed thanks Deputy Finlay for a kinder heart than is generally the property of those who have the care of misfortune and crime.

THE BOYS' PRISON. With the approval, if not at the suggestion of the same gentleman, a new feature has just been added to the institution-viz., a separate lock up, or prison, for boys and youths. The philosopher in prison disci-pline and the humanitarian who make the subject of prisons a study will rejoice to know that this innovation has been made. The first step in crime by youth is too frequently confirmed by association with older criminals. Isolation of the tyro leads to that reflection which the mind cannot help and gives an opportunity for the blossoming of the germs o goodness which exist even in the worst of natures. The isolation contemplated in this structure is admirably followed up by the practice of transferring the boys who are unfortunate enough to be convicted to the House of Refuge, instead of to the regular prisons where adult criminals are confined.

A YOUTHFUL JACK SHEPPARD.

Deputy Finiay relates a singular instance of the depravity of youth, which may seem curiously inconsistent with what has just been said. Despite all the good intentions of his keepers, despite all the efforts which they were making for his reform and conversion, a lad of twelve years, who was about to be removed to the island a few days since on a conviction of burgiary, was detected with a "jummy," or wrench, which he had extemporized by removing one of the iron rungs of his bedstead. The labor which he exerted in breaking the rod from its fastenings and afterward in bending it to a portable shape must have been very great. He had it concealed under his jacket when he was examined at the jail door, and doubtless intended to use it when oppor-

under his jacket when he was examined at the jail door, and doubtiess intended to use it when opportunity availed to escape from confinement at the House of Refuge.

The lowermost tier of cells, or rather that portion of it back of the keeper's desk, which reniers escape doubly improbable, has been denominated the Murderers' Row, a title given to it from the fact that it is the habit here to confine those who are under sentence of death, and for whom maight remains but preparation for the final tragedy of their lives. At the present time, fortunately for the morals of the community, it is untenanted, and the gratings through which peered Howlett, Saul, Stephens, Dorsey, Rodgers, Crimmins, Ferris, Friery, Wagner and O'Brien have no background save white walls.

Above it, however, on the second tier, where Deputy Hagan keeps watch and ward, are seven men accused of the crime of taking human life. At the top of the stairs—for his long confinement has made him like one of the turnkeys and has given him many liberties—is Maurice Lanergan, whose case is an off-rehearsed story to the public. He has been in the prison fifteen months and wears his confinement well. It will be remembered hat, a few weeks ago, the Court of Appeals granted him a new trial, and he is now awaiting it. He is a tall man—some six feet two finelight—with short, dark hair, and light mustache and goatee. His imprisonment has made him quite stout, hearty and apparently happy looking. Dressed in blue overalls, like a workingman, and a brown negligee shirt, he wanders at will allong his corridor—a privilege granted him for the reason above mentioned and for his general good behavior.

and willingness to conform to all that prison discipline has asked of him.

MAXIMILIAN MUELLER.

In cell 62 is a namesake of the great German student and philosopher, Maximilian Mueller, who is confined on a charge of arson, which, involving as it did loss of life, is ranked as a crime co-ordinate with murder. The prisoner kept a bakery at No. 598 Second avenue, where a fire broke out on the morning of the 16th of December last, which, however, did not extend beyond the basement or cellar where it originated. The immense quantity of smoke evolved by the fire penetrated with fatal results to the tenements above, where seven persons were smothered to death, while two or three others did in the hospital from the effects thereof or from injuries received in leaping from the windows. The particulars must still be fresh in the minds of many, for it was one of the most terrible holocausts of human life that has horrified the already shocked nerves of the metropolis. The circumstances were of such a character as to induce Fire Marshal Haker to apprehend Mueller. During the Coroner's investigation a small boy living in the adjoining house testified that he heard a man running up from the basement and breaking in the sash of the store to pass in what he thought was a brass key to a woman inside, just before the alarm of fire was given. Upon this and other testimony, which in the opinion of the Groner seemed to implicate Mueller in the origin of the fire, the latter was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a German by birth, about twenty-four years of age, and of slight, gentle frame. His height is about five feet five and a half inches. He wears mustache and whiskers and has a paie, intelligent face. He protects his innocence and is very impatient for a trial.

PATRICK NICHOLSON.

In the adjoining cell, No. 63, is Patrick Nicholson, charged with the murder of his wife, who, at the time, was a waltress in one of the Chatham street concert saloons. Nicholson's case has many points of romantic interest. Si

the first time as a cook and waitress at a restaurant where he was in the habit of taking his meals. Subsequently Teresa took a situation in a concert saloon, which Nicholson them frequented in his attentions to her. They were married after eighteen months' courtship—a step to which he was induced by his violent passion for her. Removing to Connecticut he installed her in his own home and worked as an operative in a cotton factory. One child was born to the union thus singularly consummated. Becoming dissatisfied the couple returned to New York. The fair Teresa had not led her husband a very happy life. Naturally jealous, she made him still more so by her liking for gentlemen's society, and this predilection on her part became the cause of many a dispute. A few weeks before the murder she left him, and while, as it is alleged, conabiting with another man became a waitress at a concert saloon, which occupation seemed to have insuperable attractions for her. He accosted her one night in the company of her paramour, besought her to return to his home once more, and on her returns a frishman by birth, but has been in the country about five feet seven and a half inches in height. His complexion is brunette, with dark eyes that explain the jealousy which prompted the destruction of his faithless wife.

GEORGE REINHARDT.

In the same cell is George Reinhardt, who is

of his faithless wife.

GEORGE REINHARDT.

In the same cell is George Reinhardt, who is charged with being an accessory to the murder of a German named Pferthe in June last. The particulars are still fresh in the reader's mind. He is a man about fifty-two years of age, with unmistakable German features.

man features.

JOHN P. BENDON.

A tenement house difficulty—the old story—and a more serious result than usual, were the occasion of the occupancy of cell 71 by John P. Bendon, an Irishman about forty-two years of age. Bendon says he was greatly annoyed by his fellow tenant, Eagan, who on the morning of the homicide made a pass at him with a jackknife. He caught the hand that held the weapon, jerked it down and then directed a terrible blow at the deceased, which unluckily met the hand holding the knife and drove the blade into the breast, near the heart, imiteting a wound that caused death

blow at the deceased, which unluckily met the hand holding the knife and drove the blade into the breast, near the heart, inflicting a wound that caused death in a few minutes. He says it was an accident or circumstance which could not happen once in a thousand times. Bendon was a soldier in the Mexican war and a lieutenant of volunteers in the late war. JOHN SHEMAN is in cell 57 awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of wife murder. Great sympathy is manifested for him on account of the strong probability of his innocence. It will be remembered that he discovered his wife, a very intemperate woman, in bed dying on his return home one day in May last, and called in a policeman. From the fact that she had certain injuries on her head that might have been the result of violence. Sherman was arrested, although protesting that he did not know how she came by them. His keepers speak very well of him, and the boss with whom as a hatmaker he worked ever since he came to the country, excepting three years that he served in the army during the war, gives him the best reputation for sobriety and industry. He is an Irishman of plain, honest features and about thirty-eight years of age. He has thin, dark hair, is closely shaven and dresses as neatly as his prison life enables him.

DONATI MAGALDO

Occupies cell 51. He is charged with stabbing a man on the night of July 4 in Baxter street. He is an Irishman of plain, honest features and about thirty-eight years of age. His ignorance of the language prevents him from entering into conversation, but he seems to be quite happy, if a constantly smiting face is any indication.

FANNY WRIGHT,

Who was convicted of murdering the policeman at Canal and Mercer streets one night last fall and sent to the State Prison, has been returned to the Fombs

who was convicted of murdering the policeman at Canal and Mercer streets one night last fall and sent to the State Prison, has been returned to the Tombs in consequence of an order for a new trial, and occupies a cell in the women's corridor. She is known on the prison records as Margaret Welsh. CONCludes the list of inmates against whom murder

is charged. Her case is a very recent one, and the details of the crime of husband murder of which she is accused were given at length a few weeks ago. THE OTHER PRISONERS are confined on charges of crimes ranging through all the grades and degrees of felony, from larceny to burglary and forger? Their cases are awaiting dis-posal before the General Sessions.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day

Sun rises...... 4 39 | Moon rises....eve 11 48 Sun sets...... 7 31 | High water....eve 1 29

Weather Along the Coast

Washington Richmond . Fortress Mo E SE NE

## PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1868.

sp. The office of the Heraid steam yachts is at Whitehall tip. All communications from owners and consigness to the nasters of luward bound vessels will be forwarded free of matters of inware.

Sarpe.

Sarpe.

One of the Herald steam yachts—the James or the
James or the James will leave Whitehall every morning at half-past
four o'clock for the Lower Bay.

## CLEARED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Leitch, Liverpool—John G Pale.
Steamship America (Arg), Bossi, Montevideo—Dowley,
Corners & Co.
Steamship Granada, Harris, Vera Crur and Sisai—F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship United States, Norton, New Orleans—Samuel
Stevenship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah—W R Garrrison,
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—B R Morgan &
Co.

Canaship W P Ciyde, Powell, Wilmington, NC-J Hand.
Steamship J S Green, Imman, Alexandria-J Hand.
Steamship Jasac Bell, Bourne, Norroux, City Pqint and
Steamship Jasac Bell, Bourne, Norroux, City Pqint and
Steamship John Cibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC-Phillips & Brown.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston-W P Civde.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford-Ferguson &
Wood. Ship Enoch Train, Lane, San Francisco-Sutton & Co. Ship Alexandrina (Br), Sangster, London-E E Morgan & ons. Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London—Grinnell, Minturn

Bark Arletta, Colcord, Falmouth for orders—R P Buck & Bark N M Haven, Gilkey, Malaga—Miller & Houghton. Bark Pallas (Br., Biddle, Belizo via Falmouth, Ja. Josiah er. Bark Gazelle, Black, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons. Bark Cordella, Delap, Clenfuegos—G O Young. Bark Wentworth (Br), Hilton, Quebec—Jas Edmiston &

Bark Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, Boston—W S Brown & Ce. Brig J Blenkhorn (Br), Williams, Aspinwall—J F Whitney Co.
Brig C M Reynolds (Br), Marshall, Kingston, Ja—Brett, on & Co.
Brig Victoria Amelia (Br), Ferris, Little Glace Bay—G H

Brig Victoria Amelik (Br.), Ferris, Luca Br. Smail & Co.
Brig Orion (Br.), Edgett, St. John, NB—P. I Neviss & Sons.
Brig Zuietka (Br.), Finlayson, Summerside, PEI—R. P. Buck
Co.
Brig Glies Loring, Pinkham, Baltimors—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Royal Arch, Hawkins, Malaga—A. Abbott.
Schr Junista. Bacon, Montego Bsy, Ja—B. F. Smail & Co.
Schr Pioneer (Br.), Miller, Parreboro—Crandall, Umphray
Co.

Co. Schr Ed Slade, Brown, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght. Schr Monteven, Conklin, Jacksonville. Schr M H Stockhom, Cordery, Wilmington, NC—Gold-bwatte & Overion. hwaite & Overton. Sobr Albea, Smith, Wilmington, NC-Goldthwaite & Overton.
Schr Harriet Phomas, Robinson, Alexandria—Bentley, Mil-ler & Thomas. Salife C Morton, Morton, Philadelphia Stranaban & Schr Will DeWitt, Corey, Elizabethport. B.J. Wenberg.
Schr Will DeWitt, Corey, Elizabethport. B.J. Wenberg.
Schr Delmont, Oates, Portsmouth, NB.—C.L. Hatch.
Schr Calvin, Clark, Boston.—Jed Free & Co.
Behr W. H. Bowen, Mills, Bristol and Providence.—Strans.

Peter W H Howen, Mills, Bristol and A Perguson, han A Perguson. Schr Coulds, Hart, New Haven—Stranshan & Ferruson. Schr George & Edgar, Smith, New Haven—M Briggs & Co. Schr N Bloomfeid, Hobble, Stamford. Sloop Emity, Allen, Bridgegon.
Sloop Emity, Allen, Bridgegon.

ARRIVALS.

REFORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Bremen (NG), Neynaber, Breman, June 27; via Southampton 20th, with midse and 70 passengers to Oelrichs & Co., 1st. 1st. of Scilly Island, passed steamship Quaker City, form 1st. of Scilly Island, passed steamship Quaker City, form 1st. of New York; 6th Inst., lat. 44 27, ion 42 23, passed team for New York; 6th Inst., lat. 45 25, ion 25 passed team New Applicability, and the Steamship Guiding Sax. Here Applicability, and year, with freight and passengers, to the North American Stamehip Co. July 8, at midnight, lat 27 17, ion 74 05, passed steamship Sandago de Cuba, hence for Aspinwall; 16th, 7 PM, lat 35 20, ion 74, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, do for do.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans July 4, and SW Pass 5th, with mide and passengers, to H B Gromwell & Co. 6th Inst., 10 AM, lat 25 20, ion 83 47, signalized steamship Henry Chauncey, bound 8.

Steamship Georgent, Quick, New Orleans, July 4, with mide and passengers, to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Georgent, Quick, New Orleans, July 4, with mide and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 10, 15 miles NE of Cape Henry, erchanged signals with steamship Montercy, hence for New Orleans.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, July 8, with mids and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, July 8, with mids and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Feanconia, Sherwood, Portland, with midse, to J P Ames.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Falmouth, May 31, with iron REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

boat G W Elunt, No 11.

Bark Popsien Kaegsdorf (NG), Moller, Rotterdami 60 days, with midse, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Rosalia (Ital), Jaccarlino, Leghorn, 65 days, with marble, rags, &c, to Fabbricotti Bros. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.

Brig Narcias (NG), Heifrist, Singapore March 27, passed Anjier April 6, and Cape of Good Hope May 12, with midse, to order. Had a great deal of calm weather latter part of passage.

Anjier april o, and call of calm weather latter part of passage.

Brig Idalia (Br), Gordon, Clenfnegos, 20 days, with sugar
to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Fred Bliss (of Camden) Sherman Catharien, 11 days,
with sugar, to P V King & Co. Sailed in company with schr
Brig Fred Bliss (of Camden) Sherman Catharien, 11 days,
with sugar, to P V King & Co. Sailed in company with schr
Brig Rossak, Elliott, Nuevitas, 13 days, with sugar to F
Brig Philip Larrabee (of Providence, RI), Crowell, Nuevitas, 12 days, with cedar, mahogany and tustic, to Mora &
Arango. Has had light weather the entire passage.

Brig Dominion (Br), White, Windsor, NS, 14 days, with
plaster to George P Penderson; vessel to J F Whitney. Got
ashore on Bartlett's Reef, but came off without damage.

Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson. Carthagena, NG, June 22,
with hides, &c, to master. 6th (nst, int 35 02, ion 74 52, spoke
schr Hernicita, from Boston for Jacksonville, (The F Jarrived loth.)

Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson. Carthagena, NG, June 22, with hides, &c, to master. 6th Inst, lat 35 08, lon 74 52, popke schr Henrietta, from Boston for Jacksonville, (The F J arrived 10th.)
Schr Bucco (Br), Chalmers, Aquadilla, P. R., 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to P. J. Nevins & Son. July 5, lat 24 49, lon 73 25 spoke brig Allee, from Baltimore, for St Jago. Has had light weather the entire passage.
Schr Florence N. Towers (of Lincolnville), Perry, Yabacca (PR), 21 days, with molasses to Rivera & Co, June 24, lat 25 33, lon 70 15, spoke bark Morning Star, hence for St Jago, 17 days out. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.
Schr Hortensia (of East Machais), Talbot, Nuevitas, 18 days, with sugar and molasses and one passenger to Thos Owen; vessel to master. Had light winds and calms and has been 6 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Star of the East (Br), Hall, Cat Island, 9 days, with pineapples, to R. E Hutchinson & Co. July 2, lat 25, lon 75 50, spoke schr C & N. Rogers, hence for Cat Island; 4th, lat 24 50, lon 75, saw brig Forest State, bound north.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, NC, with naval stores, to Zopher Mills.
Schr Susan Scranton, Hersey, Jamesville, NC, with yellow pine for Fathaven.
Schr Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr Suseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr Suseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr Sallie Ann, Mark, Virginia.
Schr Sallie Ann, Mark, Virginia.
Schr J Palne, Rich, Gardiner, 8 days, with lumber for Elizabethport.
Schr J Lacon, Thomas, Calais via New Haven, where she

Schr Lacon, Thomas, Calais via New Haven, where she

Schr Lacon, Thomas, Calais via New Haven, where lischarged, Elek Cordelia, Lester, Georges Banks.
Schr Laconia, Poole, Salem.
Schr Geo Dickerson, Wright, Gloucesier.
Schr Geo Dickerson, Wright, Gloucesier.
Schr Albert, Ney, Marion.
Schr Halen, Perry, New Bedford.
Schr Ida, Phillipa, Taunton for Rondour.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Clark, Taunton.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Clark, Taunton.
Schr San Luis, Weaver, Wareham.
Schr Spiecy, Horden. Fall River.
Schr John P Spofford, Hawkins, Fall River.
Schr Minerva, Glark, Fall River for Rondout.
Schr Salite Smith, Chase, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr J Goodapeed, Dart, Fall River.
Schr J Goodapeed, Dart, Fall River.

Schr Emma M F K, Case, Fall River for Finiadeaphia.
Schr J Goodspeed, Dart, Fall River.
Schr Josephine, Small, Dennis.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Dighton for Philadelphia.
Schr Adelaide, Macomber, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Forest Home, George, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Boston, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr R P Anderson, Rankin, Providence for Albany.
Schr Martha Jane, North, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Henrichten Schreiber George Franklichen, Schr Henrichten, Schrieber Großen, Schräselber Großen, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Milon, Raymond, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schräselber Jan. Sond. Providence for Elizabethport.
Schräsel Jan. Sond. Providence for Elizabethport.
Schräsel Jan. Sond. Providence for Elizabethport.

elphia. Schr Hnnier, Crane, Pawtucket for Philadelphia. Schr Surf, Abbott, Pawtucket for Philadelphia. Schr Jane, Hall, Westerly for Bitzabethport. Schr Buiah E Sharp, Cole. Baker's Landing for Elizabeth-

Schr Bulah E Sharp, Cofe. Baker's Landing for Elizabethport.
Schr Uneas, Colt, New London.
Schr Uneas, Colt, New London.
Schr Ann Martin, Peterson, Bridgeport for Trenton.
Schr Sunbeam, Davis, Bridgeport for Treuton.
Schr Sunbeam, Davis, Bridgeport for Treuton.
Schr Wm Penn, Clarkson, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm Penn, Clarkson, New Haven for Rondout.
Schr Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Ct.
Schr Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Ct.
Schr Hannah E Chave, Clark, Portland, Ct.
Schr Hannah E Chave, Clark, Portland, Ct.
Schr Razo, Kelsey, Portland, Ct.
Schr Chas Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbot.
The brig Helen M Rowiev, from Mobile, arrived 10th, is
consigned to N L McCready & Co.
Brig Iris (Br) (reported on the 10th inst.) is consigned to

Brig Iris (Br) (reported on the 10th inst), is consigned to brett, Son & Co. July 3d off Hatterns, spoke brig Anna (Br) whence for Wimington, NC. Had heavy squalls in the guittern and has been 8 days north of Hatterns with light weather.

Brig Ella Maria (reported on the 10th inst.) reports July 4 lat 33 47, for 76 9, spoke ship Wallace, from Sagua for Liver-pool; July 8, lat 36 30, ton 74 00, signalized bark Dirigo. Had light, variable winds during the passage, and has been eight days north of Hatteras.

## SAILED.

Steamships Denmark (Br), Liverpool; Reliona (Pr., London; Hibernia (Br), Glasgow: Periere (Pr., Harre: City of Bultimore (Br), Liverpool; Moneka, Charleston: Charleston, do; United States, New Orleans; San Jacinto, Savannah; W P Clyde, Wilmigton, NC. Wind at sunset SSW, light.

Marine Disasters. BARK MAHLON WILLIAMSON, Barnard, from Teneriffe, with flag stones and potatoes for Cientuegos, went ashore on Inagua Reef, no date. Part of cargo and sails savet. No lives lost. The M W registered 467 tons, was built at Wilmington, Del, in 1854, halled from New York, and owned by the captain.

repairs.

BRIG ANNA (Br). Dart, at Wilmington, NC, 9th inst from New York, in crossing New Inlet bar 5th inst, went ashore, where she remained until the 9th, when she was gotten off leaking slightly.

SCIR W R CHAPMAN (Br), Anderson, at Philadelphia from Zaza, lost deek load of 29 hhds of molasses during a heavy 8 to SSE gale 28th ult. SCHE COSMOS, before reported ashore at Holmes' Hole came off without damage. FORTRESS MONROE, July 11—The steamer Com Dupont, of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday, blew a hole in the boder and returned. No one injured. and returned. No one injured.

MATHEWTOWN (Inagua), June 27—Bark Althonie (Fr), from SJ Jago de Cubs for a port in France, with an assorted cargo, ran ashore night of 20th, at NW Point; vessel bilged. Wreckers are alongside trying to save cargo; no further particulars.

Miscellaneous. Charleston, has our thanks for his attentions.

US STRAMER MONONGAHELA was towed to the lower quarantina yesterday on account of having had some sickness on board while at St Croiz. She will be thoroughly cleansed before coming to the city again.

Whalemen.
Cleared at New Besford 10th inst, bark John P West, Manchester, for Indian Ocean.
Arrived at Panum June 30, bark Greyhound, Gisford, of New Bedford, from the Gallipagos Islanss, with 530 bbls oil.

Rark N R Clements, from New York for Dunkirk (France), June 16, lat 42 56, loa 40 30. Rark Rallsman, from New York for St Thomas, July 5, lat 29 25, lon 67 36. Foreign Ports.

Hong Kong, May 22-Arrived, ship Audubon, Thacher, HONG ROSA, AND E-MORE AND RESIDENCE AND TRANSPORT OF PUREL SOUND, SAITED MAY 25, ships Sarah March (Br., Morton, for Puget Sound, Idg; John L Pimmock (Br), Winehell: Reynard, Emery, and Midnight, Brock. for San Francisco, Idg; Winchester (Br), Brown, for do do; barks Daramatta Br., Andrews, for do do; J Woodburn (Br), McDonald, for NYork,

drews, for do do; J Woodburn (Br., McDonaid, for Nyork, do.

Nagrabo, PR. June 26—In port bark Eiverton, Benson, from Ballimors, arrived 24th, to sail 27th for Fajardo; brig Albe Franklin Br., Brow, for Humacoa neru day, to finish loading for Nyork.

Nayasas, June 26—No vessel in port.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10, 2 AM—Arrived, steamship Hoisatia (NG), Ehlers, Nyork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

SHANGHAE, May 25—No vessels lig for ports in the United States, nor are any American vessels reported in port. The bark Fruiterer (Br.), Hamilton, from Hollo, arrived Ist.

ST THOMAS, June 20—Arrived, schrs W H Thorndike, Hill, Barbados (and salled same day for Porto Rico; 25th, brig W N Z, Acker, Nyork; 29th, schrs Daniel Williams, Hutt, Antigua; 27th, Blanch, O'Brien, New York; 28th, Brazilian steamers Gorama, McKee, and Moju, Jones, Wilmbagton, Dei, via Bermuda for Para.

YOKOHAMA, June 4—In port ships Mary Goodell, Sweetser, from Ballimors, arrived May 22, disg; Scawfell (Br., Hender, for New York, idg; barks Benefactress, Edred, from Hong Kong, arrived May 27; Moneta, Bursley, from Salgon, arrived Ath; brig Bolivar (Br.), Christian, from Nyork for Ro Janeiro, arrived May 21, teamer Pawtuxet, Goodwin, Hiogo.

American Ports.

American Ports.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 10—Arrived, schrs Elizabeth Magee, Barnes; Frances, Gibbs, and M. E. Long, Hardy, Philadeiphia; Grace Girdler, Clark, Elizabethport; Mores, Keilar, and Keren, Nyork.

Cleared—bark Warren White, Marks, Africa; brigs Jacinta, Miller, Clenfuegos; Fanny, Wicks, Charleston; schrs Mary E Keilinger, Penny, Georgetown, DC: Princess, Lovell, Nyork; Charles E Raymond, Higgins, Alexandria; Elis Amade; Smith, Georgetown, DC; Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Philadelphia.

phia.

Sailed—Wind NNE to ESE, bark Warren White, brigs J L
Pye and Snow Bird. Ships San Carlos and Island Home,
barks Alice Tariton and Albertina. outward bound, remain
at anchor below: also a brig, unknown.
IIth—Arrived, steamers Roman, Philadelphia: Asbland,
Foster, Nyork; bark Neptune, Faisins, Sunderland; schr
Maria, Whitney, Nyork.
BALTIMORE, July 10—Arrived, schr Zebra, Adams, Narusho, PR. Maria, Whitner, N. 1972.

BALTIMORE, July D.-Arrived, sohr Zebra, Adams, Magusbo, PR.
Cleared, steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; shipe Speculator (Br), Killam, Gulf of St Lawrence; Orest of the Wave, Allen, Rotterdam; bark Northwood (Br), Ricketta, Norfolk; brig Echo, Tarhune, Porto Ricc; schella, Carver, Boston; A. W. Humphrey, Snyder, NYork; E. Watermen, Marshall, Nork.

Salied, British bark Linda Abboti: Prussian brig Eunomia, BUCKSVILLE, SC, July 6-Arrived, achr Col Sasterly, Tucker, NYork.

BANGOR, July 8-Salled, sohr James Bliss. Hatch, NYork, BELFAST, July 4-Arrived, brigs James Davia, Staples, Bangor for Matannas; Gen Marshall, Thombs, do for do; 5th, sehr Heiser H. Condon, Condon, decrygiown, DC, CHARLESTON, July 8-At Quarantine, sohr Thos Morris, Mesker, from Havana.

Salled—Schr Eliza S Poiter, Potter, Providence.

CALAIS, July 7-Arrived, achrs Com Keorney, Raberts, and John Soynion, Reed, Nork.

Cheared—Brig Charles Heath, Coombe, Mott Haven; sohr Michians. Flohering, NYOR.

8th—Cleared, brig Milwankie, Brown, Mott Haven: schf John S Moulion, Crowley, N York.
DIGHTON, July 2-Arrived, schrs Theodore Dean, Philips, Georgetown, DC: 4th, Wild Pigeon, Phillips, do: N H Skinner, Theodore, Philadelphia.
ELLSWORTH, July 2-Arrived, schr Zinga, for NYork. IDENTION, July 3—Arrived, achrs Theodore Dean, Philips, Georgetown, DC; 4th, Wild Pigeon, Philips, do: N H Skinner, Thrasher, Philadelphia.

ELLSWORTH, July 7—Arrived, schr Zinga, for NYork.

Sailed 3d, achr Ella Hay, Coggins, NYork.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11—Arrived, schrs Mohawk and Extra, from Philadelphia, with coal. The plot boat Coquet reports passed out bark Onoco, for the West Indies; ship Hermina, for Bremen; brigs St Vincent, for Newfoundland, and the Potomac, Clita, R C Wright and schre Walls and John Henry, two brigs and a large number of coasters have put in for a harbor.

GLOUCESTER, July 16—Arrived, schr George P Triggs.

HOLMES HOLE, July 2, P M—Arrived, schrs M A McGahan, Call, and Aid, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston; David Siner, Huntley, do for Portsmouth; Chas W Holt, Hart, Charleston, SC for Boston; Charlie & Willie, Thomas, and Cosmus, Hail, NYork for do: Helen Mar, Ward, Rondout for do: Hickman, Small, NYork for do; Vicksburg, Kelion, Rockland for Nyork; Laconia, Hall, do for Fail River.

Sailed, schrs Horence Nowell, Ida A Jayne, J W Vannaman, John B. Myers, Nelle C Paine, Anna Barton, S Nelson Hall.

July 10, A M—Arrived, schrs Fred Fish, Davis, Rockport for Norfolk; Alabama, Gardner, Calisis for Nyork; Ella May, Coggins, Ellsworth for do, and all sailed. Also sailed, schrs Abby Gale, Bailet, Geo A Pierce, Laconia, and Vickburg.

MACHISPORT, June 26—Arrived, brig James Murchie, MACHISPORT, June 26—Arrived, brig James Murchie, MACHISPORT, June 25—Arrived, orig Sames aurena, Caton, NYork; sears Viola, Sherman; Union, Small; Gaar, Hammond; Kenduskeag, Mitchell; Sarah Bernice, Proctor, and L M Knowles, Knowles, do.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6—Arrived, steamshipa Cortes, Nelson, and toen Meade, Sampson, New York. Below brigs Maris W Norwood. Washburn, from Matanzas; Rustan, Eden, from Rustan Island.

Gleared—Brig Bartolome (Sp.), Munoz, Barcelona. Hth—Arrived, steamship Mariposa, Kemble, Nyork. NORFOLK, July 8—Arrived, schr Frank & Nellie, Bean, Rockland. Rockland.

NEW BEDFORD, July 10—Sailed, sehrs Cohnsset, Gibbs,
NEW BEDFORD, July 10—Sailed, sehrs Cohnsset, Gibbs,
NEWPORT, July 9—Sailed, schr Artist, Forrester (from
Souerset), NYork.

NEW HAYEN, July 10—Arrived, schr John R Watson,
Riyahathori, Elizanethport.
PENSACOLA, July 3.—Cleared, schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Philadelphia.
POETLAND, July 9.—Arrived, schrs Ellen Merryman,
Hutchinson, NYork; M S Tinker, Kelley, NYork; Hattle S Hutchinson, NYork; M S Tinker, Kelley, NYork; Hattle S Sproul, Robbins, Calas for NYork.

Cleared—Burk Sarah Hobart, White, Buenos Ayres; sohrs Marshall Reth (Br), Camigee, Queenstown; A A Andrews, Kelley, Baltimore: Eva May, Richards, Aleqandria, Va. 10th—Arrived, schra Harriet Baher, Webber, Baltimore: B 3 Wilard, Parsons, Philadelphia. Cleared—Bark Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook. Philadelphia. PAWTUCKET, July 10.-Salied, schrs Wm Gillum, Scovill, Philadelphia; Henry Clay, Sears, and Sarah A Falconer, Wil-ton, Rondout.

Philadelphia; Henry Clay, Sears, and Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Rondout.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Arrived, steamships Fanita, Hows, NYork, and Whirlwind, Geer, Providence; brig Lewis C Madeira, Moslander; schrs W K Chapman (Br), Anderson, Zaza; W C Atwater, Fenton, New London; Rose, Williams, Millville; E J Heraty, Meredth, Boston; Agnes Repplier, McFadden, and L A Bennett, McAlmden, New Haven; Iva V McCabe, Baker, Derby; Benj Strong, Brown, and Revenue, Gandy, Providence; L A Daurnhower, Sheppard, Neponset; G L Slaght, Willetts, Salem; Marletts Hand, Brooks, Fall Liver, Below, brig Moonlight, from Cardenas; schr Mabel Hall, from Mayaguez; at Bombay Hook, brig Thomas Walter, prom Cardenas; at the Breakwater, brig Dora, from Rio Janeiro via St Thomas.

Clasred, brigs Anna M Young, Morrell, Stettin; Anna Mi-

and M E Simons, Gandy, Bosson, T. Cambridge, PROVIDENCE, July 10—Arrived, schrs Jennie A Shepard, Barrell, Georgetown, DC: John T Williams, Newberry, do; C & C Brooks, Brooks, Rondout for Pawtucket.
Sailed—Schrs American Engle, Shaw, and L. P. Pharo, Collins, Philadelphia; Charger, Mahan, and Mary A Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport; Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany; Willard, Caswell, Rondout; Angel, Chase, NYork.
ROCKLAND, July 2—Arrived, schr Gentile, Henderson, Work. NYork. SAVANNAH, July 7-Sailed, sehr Gregory (Br), Becker, St John, NB.

11th—Sailed, steamships Cleopatra, Phillips, and Thames, Hih-Sailed, steamsaips Gleopatra, Frainps, and Thames, NYork. SALEM, July 2-Arrived, schrs Henrietta Simmons, God-frey, Philadelphia; Romp, Miller, Elizabethport. WILMINGTON, NC. July 3-Arrived, brig Anna (Br.), Darf, NYork (see Disasters). Cleared-Schr Clara Bell, Amesbury, Boston. MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL DR. SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. These pills are composed of various roots, including podophylin or concentrated mandrake; the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as bite pills or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow from the use of the latter. mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow from the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of billious affections in general.

Schenck's Manitrake Fills expel ascardies, or seat worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fistula, dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Manitrake Fills cure sick headache and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sailow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of wearlness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

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\*\*BIELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS 229, JULY 11, 1868.

24, 70, 14, 24, 76, 45, 78, 69, 68, 47, 16, 19, 61.

\*\*SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 330, JULY 11, 1898.

9, 2, 38, 18, 56, 72, 42, 25, 5, 15, 12, 26, 15.

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\*\*KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 175, JULY 11, 1868.

53, 49, 39, 29, 27, 5, 30, 22, 64, 67, 13, 6, 21.

\*\*KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 175, JULY 11, 1868.

53, 49, 39, 29, 27, 5, 30, 22, 64, 67, 13, 6, 24.

\*\*KENTUCKY—CLASS 176, JULY 11, 1868.

41, 1, 19, 24, 14, 39, 72, 65, 37, 17, 5, 34, 53.

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A, 427, decided by Missouri State Loutery, class 427.

KENTUCKY STATE -EXTRA CLASS 437, DECIDED BY MISSOURI STATE -EXTRA CLASS 427, JULY II, 1828.
62, 40, 25, 77, 18, 70, 47, 68, 28, 1, 24, 72, 45.

KENTUCKY STATE -CLASS 428, DECIDED BY MISSOURI STATE, CLASS 428, DECIDED BY MISSOURI STATE, CLASS 428, JULY II, 1828.
5, 37, 3, 28, 12, 40, 50, 65, 45, 41, 61, 62, 22, 25.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY -EXTRA CLASS 437, JULY II, 1828.
11, 65, 15, 2, 28, 40, 20, 81, 72, 54, 57, 76, 10.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY -CLASS 430, JULY II, 1828.
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